6

English Reader



Tamil Nadu Textbook Society

ENGLISH READER

Standard VI

Untouchability is a sin
Untouchability is a crime
Untouchability is inhuman



Tamil Nadu
Textbook Society
MADRAS

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THE NATIONAL ANTHEM

FULL VERSION

Jana-gana-mana-adhinayaka jaya he
Bharata-bhagya-vidhata.
Punjaba-Sindhu-Gujarata-Maratha-
Dravida-Utkala-Banga
Vindhya-Himachala-Yamuna-Ganga
Uchchala-jaladhi-taranga
Tava subha name jage,
Tava subha asisa mage,
Gahe tava jaya-gatha,
Jana-gana-mangala-dayaka jaya he
Bharata-bhagya-vidhata
Jaya he, jaya he, jaya he,
Jaya jaya jaya, jaya he.

SHORT VERSION

Jana gana mana adhinayaka jaya he
Bharata bhagya-vidhata
Jaya he, jaya he, jaya he,
Jaya jaya jaya, jaya he.

AUTHENTIC ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF THE NATIONAL ANTHEM

Thou art the ruler of the minds of all people,
Thou dispenser of India's destiny.
Thy name rouses the hearts of the Punjab, Sind,
Gujarat and Maratha, of Dravid, Orissa and Bengal.
It echoes in the hills of the Vindhyas and Himalayas,
mingles in the music of the Jamuna and Ganges
and is chanted by the waves of the Indian Sea.
They pray for Thy blessings and sing Thy praise.
The saving of all people waits in Thy hand,
Thou dispenser of India's destiny.
Victory, Victory, Victory to Thee.

THE NATIONAL INTEGRATION PLEDGE

"I solemnly pledge to work with dedication to preserve and stregthen the freedom and integrity of the nation.

"I further affirm that I shall never resort to violence and that all differences and disputes relating to religion, language, region or other political or economic grievances should be settled by peaceful and constitutional means."

INVOCATION TO GODDESS TAMIL

Bharat is like the face beauteous of Earth clad in wavy seas;

Deccan is her brow crescent-like on which the fragrant 'Tilak' is the blessed Dravidian land,

Like the fragrance of that 'Tilak' plunging the world in joy supreme reigns Goddess Tamil with renown spread far and wide.

Praise unto You, Goddess Tamil, whose majestic youthfulness inspires awe and ecstasy.

NOTE TO THE TEACHER

The Reader has been written according to the current syllabus in English. Each lesson in the Reader introduces one or more structural items and some content words.

At the beginning of each lesson the new items have been listed. A few new structural words and phrases which are not listed in the syllabus are used in some of the lessons as incidental language for the sake of naturalness. They need not be taught in detail. It is enough if they are taught at the recognition level.

Each lesson in the Reader consists of two parts. Part I contains reading materials, mainly meant for developing the reading skills. Part II contains language exercises meant for consolidation and reinforcement of the items learnt, comprehension and composition. Besides these the Reader contains some poems. They are meant for appreciation and enjoyment. The Reader is thus a pupil's book.

There is a Teacher's Handbook accompanying this. It is designed to help the teacher make the maximum use of the Reader.

The following procedure is suggested for teaching the Reader Lessons:

(*a*) Introduce new language items ORALLY first. Consult the Handbook for detailed suggestions.

(*b*) Allow sufficient READING and WRITING PRACTICE on the new language items with the help of the blackboard and exercise books.

(*c*) Read the passage aloud and allow children to listen. Then let them read the lesson SILENTLY. Test comprehension through questioning.

(*d*) PREPARE the children for the language exercises that follow. The Handbook describes how to do this ORALLY.

It is therefore absolutely necessary that you use the Teacher's Handbook and follow the instructions closely.

Teaching of poems, Supplementary Readers and compositions should be planned as suggested in the Handbook.

The word list appended to the Reader will tell you the lesson in which a word occurs for the first time.



By education, I mean an all-round drawing of the best in men i.e. body, mind and spirit.

—Mahatma Gandhi

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LESSON 1

Teaching Items :

Subject+verb+indirect object+direct object
Interrogative of the above
ask/tell+noun/pronoun+(*not*)+to infinitive
another, *other(s)*

OUR NATIONAL SYMBOLS

(Suja, Anandhi and Latha are in the same class. One evening Anandhi visits Latha)

Latha: Hello Anandhi! Where is Suja? Isn t she coming?

Anandhi: I didn't see her this morning. I saw her in her house yesterday evening. She is going to sing "Janaganamana" in the school function.

Latha: Oh! I see. Is she preparing for the school function?

Anandhi: Yes. Our teacher asked her to practise it well. She is going to sing it alone on the platform at the end of the meeting.

Latha: Look! There comes Suja.

Suja: Hello Latha! Hello Anandhi! How are you?

Anandhi & Latha: Fine, thank you. How are you?

Suja: Oh, fine!

Latha: Why are your eyes red? Did you read all night?

Suja: No. Yesterday evening I saw a film.

Anandhi: What was it about?

Suja: It was about our Republic Day.

Latha: Will you please tell us all about it?

Suja: Yes, with pleasure. Let us sit down.

(All of them sit)

Suja: The film was on the Republic Day parade held in Delhi on 26 January. People from different parts of India participated in the function.

Anandhi: Are the people of different parts alike?

Suja: No. They aren t. They speak different languages. They dress differently. They eat different kinds of food. They have different habits and customs. But we feel we are one. We belong to one nation. We love everything in our country. We love and honour our national symbols.

Anandhi: What are the symbols?

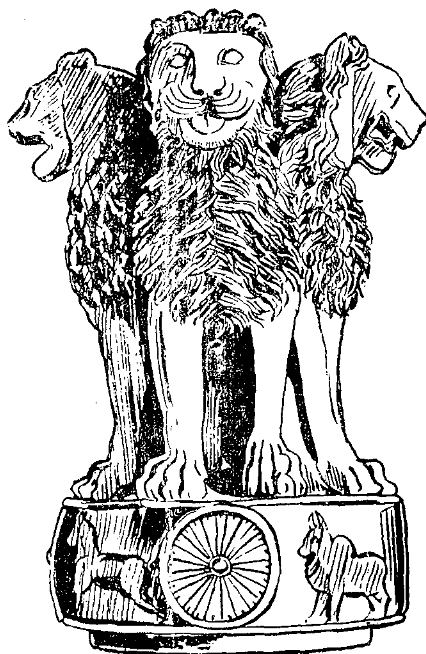
Suja: The Ashoka Pillar is one and the National Flag is another.

Latha: I find the Ashoka Pillar in our rupee notes.

Suja: Yes. You are right. It is our National Emblem. It is the symbol of our government.

Anandhi: What does it show?

Suja: It is a symbol of peace and love. Ashoka, the Great, wanted every Indian to love others. We follow this. He erected a pillar at Saranath.



Latha: We also speak of the Ashoka Chakra. Our National Flag has it at the centre.

Suja: It is the wheel of Dharma. There are 24 spokes in the wheel and the small circle connects these spokes. It symbolizes the unity of the people.

Anandhi: Well. What did the President say to our country?

Suja: He asked us to be united and fight poverty and illiteracy. He also spoke of our flag.

Latha: What did he say about our flag?

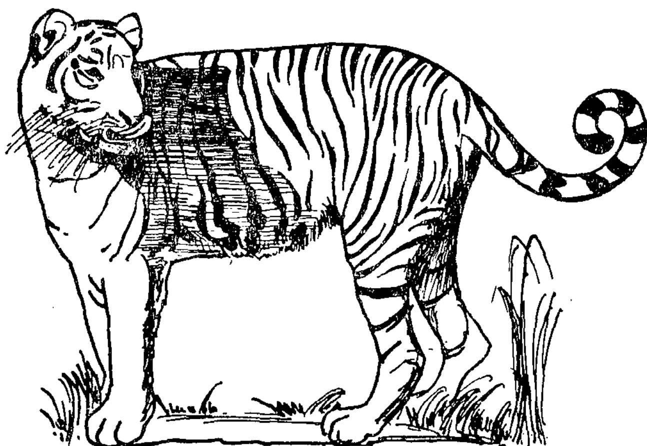
Suja: He pointed to the colours and explained them. Our flag has three colours. Saffron stands for sacrifice and a strong mind, white for purity, love and peace and green for plenty and joy.

Anandhi: We salute our flag when we hoist it, don't we?

Latha: Yes. We are ready to make sacrifices for our country, aren't we?

Suja: Yes. The President said we want peace and progress. He asked us to be pure. I also saw the other symbols in the film.

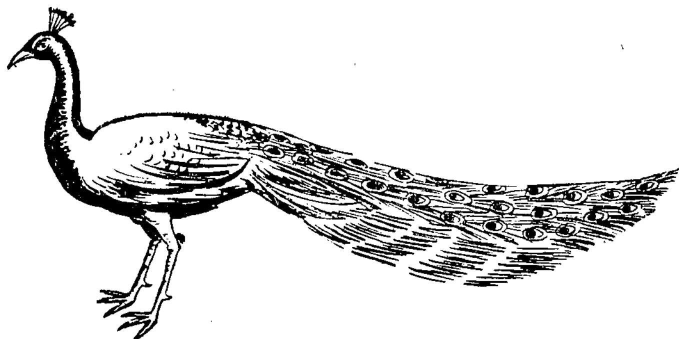
Anandhi: What are they?



Suaj: I saw a tiger walking boldly. It stands for strength and majesty.

Latha: I want to be strong like a tiger.

Suja: The tiger is our National Animal and the peacock is our National Bird.



Anandhi: Yes. I remember. Our teacher showed us a picture of a peacock.

Latha: The peacock is a very beautiful bird.

Suja: It stands for beauty.

Anandhi: Did you see any other thing?

Suja: Yes. I saw a lotus too. It is our National Flower.

Anandhi: The lotus stands for wisdom.

Latha: Goddess Saraswathi sits on this flower.

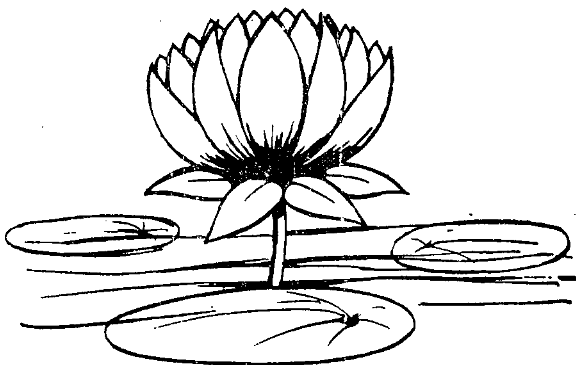
Suja: Yes. When we see this, we think of knowledge and wisdom.

Anandhi: What do these symbols stand for?

Suja: They stand for our love towards animals, birds and the vegetation of our country.

Anandhi: Thus we love our country.

Latha: What did the President give the participants?



Suja: He gave them beautiful prizes and certificates.

Anandhi: I'm going to ask my mother to take me to that film.

Latha: Good. I'll also come with you.

Suja: It's time. Let us go home.

Latha & Anandhi: Good-bye!

Suja: Good-bye!

Exercises

I. *Answer the following in full sentences*:

1. When did India become a Republic?
2. (*a*) What are the differences among the people of India?

   (*b*) Do we feel we are one?

3. What is our National Emblem?
4. How many colours are there in our National Flag?
5. What are our National Symbols?
6. What does the tiger stand for?

II. Say TRUE or FALSE:

1. We celebrate the Republic Day on 15th August every year.
2. People in India speak only one language
3. The Ashoka Pillar is our National Emblem.
4. There are 24 spokes in the Ashoka Chakra.
5. The elephant is our National Animal
6. We love and respect all flowers.

III. Choose the best answer and complete the sentences:

1. We sing ———— at the end of functions.

   (*a*) Vandematharam (*b*) Janaganamana (*c*) Thamizh Thai Vazhthu

2. We celebrate the Republic Day on ——— every year.

   (a) 26 January (b) 15 August (c) 2 October

3. Our Flag has 3 colours. They are————

   (a) white, red and green.

   (b) saffron, white and green.

   (c) yellow, green and white.

4. The Wheel of Dharma symbolizes the ——— of the people.

   (a) unity (b) strength (c) wisdom

5. Saffron stands for ————————————

   (a) plenty and joy.

   (b) purity, love and peace.

   (c) sacrifice and a strong mind.

IV. Read the example below and frame similar sentences:

Example: my father / give / me / a book.
My father gave me a book.

1. our class teacher / show / us / a picture
2. the rains / bring / us / water
3. Kala / show / Mala / her bangle
4. Mala / give / the shopkeeper / ten rupees
5. Kumar / buy / me / a / pen

V. Change the sentences into questions as shown below:

Example: Mr Ravi teaches us mathematics.
What does Mr Ravi teach you?

1. The rivers give us water.
2. Clouds bring farmers fresh water.
3. Latha helps her mother in her work.
4. Trees give us wood.
5. The clock tells us the time.

VI. Say the following words after the teacher. Copy them.

nation	pillar	platform
President	emblem	function
Prime Minister	symbol	fight
hoist	unite	poverty
Republic Day	circle	different
flag	plenty	prepare

VII. Composition

Write ten sentences about our country.

VIII. Copy and complete the following words by filling in the blanks with the correct letters:

f-n-tion	c-ti-en	s-mb-l
m--ting	c-l-br-t-	h-no-r
pl-tf-rm	p-i--s	n-t--nal
p-r-de	dif--rent	p-ve-ty

IX. Choose single words from the list given below which roughly mean

1. not with others
2. people taking part in
3. routine activity
4. regard in high esteem
5. belong to the nation

(honour, participate, illiteracy, habit, alone, parade, national, symbol)

X. Use **one, the other, the others** *or* **another** *and complete the following:*

1. Mr Patel has two houses. ——— is in Tarnaka and ——— is near the station. He wants to buy ———.
2. He has two sons and a daugher. ——— of his sons is a teacher. ——— is a doctor.
3. The elder ——— has a scooter and so he rides to school on it. ——— go by bus.
4. ——— of his sons is married. ——— are not married yet.

XI. Match the words in column A with their meanings in B.

A	*B*
function	plants and trees
different	not able to read and write
illiterate	ability to work properly
progress	not the same
vegetation	important event
	improve
	poor condition

LESSON 2

(Poem)

LITTLE DROPS OF WATER

Little drops of water,
    Little grains of sand,
Make the mighty ocean
    And the pleasant land.

Little deeds of kindness,
    Little words of love,
Make our earth an Eden
    Like the heaven above.

LESSON 3

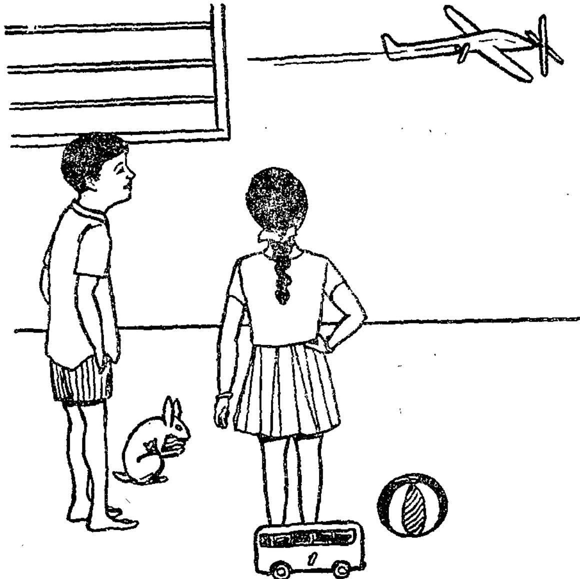
Teaching Items :

Past Continuous Tense

What (interrogative adjective) with replies

AN AEROPLANE SPEAKS

Ravi, Raju and Sheela are playmates. One day Ravi and Sheela went to Raju's house. Raju said, "Hello friends! I was waiting for you. What game



shall we play today?" Ravi had a toy aeroplane in his hand. Suddenly he threw it up. It flew in the

air for some time. Then it glided down. As it was gliding it hit Raju on the forehead. He closed his eyes and sat down.

The aeroplane began to talk to him.

"I was born in Bangalore. My body is green and yellow. There is a red light near my nose. I have a fan at my nose. Children can play with me."

"How do you fly?" asked Raju.

"Oh! That is simple. I am very light. Here is the key. You can wind this. The fan turns fast and I go up."

"Why do you make a noise? It frightens me."

"The fan turns very fast. It cuts the air. My body is light and as I glide there is a noise. Don't you hear motor cars?"

"Yes. I am not afraid of them. But you fly within my house with a loud noise."

"I was in a shop last week. Ravi's father bought me. I came to your house with Ravi. You all play with me."

"Of course, we play. But I was not playing with you a minute ago. Still you hit me."

"Ravi was holding me. He wound the key and let me go. I flew up and after some time I came down. You were there. Sorry. But I help you in many ways."

"How do you help us? Please tell me."

"I am very small. But I have brothers. They are big. They carry things and people. They fly fast. People use aeroplanes in many ways."

"What food do you eat?"

"Eat? We don't eat. We drink petrol. We fly long distances, and ......"

"And what?"

"And we carry letters too."

"I see. My uncle wrote a letter last Friday. I got it on Saturday."

"Yes. My brother carried the letter for you."

At that time Ravi came there with a glass of water. Sheela sprinkled some water on Raju's face. Raju slowly opened his eyes and said, "Thank you. We are all friends then."

Sheela smiled and asked Raju, "What are you saying? Are you dreaming?"

Raju said, "I was talking to my friend, the aeroplane." The aeroplane was on the floor. All of them laughed.

Exercises

I. *Answer the following:*

1. Where did Sheela and Ravi go?
2. What do planes carry?

3. Describe Ravi's aeroplane.
4. Who did Ravi's aeroplane talk to?

II. *Frame meaningful sentences following the example:*

Example: Raju / hold / an aeroplane

Raju was holding an aeroplane.

1. Siva / clean / bicycle
2. Rahim / paint / a picture
3. the man / push /the bus
4. Sarala / play / the piano
5. the woman / buy / vegetables

III. *Read the words after the teacher.*

they	dream	quick	old
may	scream	stick	cold
say	steam	kick	bold
play	stream	lick	told

IV. *Change the following sentences using the words / phrases given within brackets.*

Example: Raju is playing now. (yesterday)

Raju was playing yesterday.

1. Charles and his friend are reading magazines. (an hour ago)
2. Kumar is ploughing the field. (at 5 o'clock this morning)
3. The children are playing now. (last evening)

4. Sheela is cleaning the vessels now. (from 6 to 6-30 this morning)

V. (*a*) *Make questions as shown in the example. Use the clues given:*

Example:

animals / see / zoo

What animals do you see in the zoo?

1. books / read / library
2. vegetables / grow / your garden
3. games / play / evening
4. colours / see / National Flag
5. drink / have / morning

(*b*) *Answer the above questions in your own words.*

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

VI. *Copy out the following paragraph and fill in the blanks with suitable words from the list given.*

(born, laugh, playmates, noise, sprinkle, afraid of, dreamt,

Raju, Sheela and Ravi are ———. They were ——— in the same village. They play in the evening and make a lot of ———. They also ——— aloud.

Sometimes they play with their dogs. They are not ——— them.

VII. *Find single words from the lesson which roughly mean*

1. all of a sudden
2. part of the face above the eyes
3. not heavy
4. move along smoothly
5. oil to drive engines and cars

VIII. *Fill in the blanks with the missing letters:*

(*a*) d r - - m t (*b*) a e - o p - a - e (*c*) s - - p l e

(*d*) q - - c - l y (*e*) s p - i - k - e

IX. *Composition*

Write an imaginary conversation between a boy and a bicycle. (ten sentences)

LESSON 4

Teaching Items :

If clauses (where the simple present tense is used)

Future of *to be* — affirmative

- do - — negative

- do - — interrogative

Future of finite verbs

THE YOUNG FRUIT SELLER

Easwar Chandra Vidhyasagar was a great man. He loved the poor and helped them in many ways. He lived in Bengal. Here is an interesting story about him.

One day Vidhyasagar was walking along a street in Calcutta. A poor boy came to him and said, "Sir, I have no parents. I have no money. Please give me one rupee, Sir."

The boy was in rags. But his face was cheerful. Vidhyasagar took pity on him. He asked him, "What will you do with one rupee?"

The boy replied, "I shall buy and eat something."

Vidhyasagar asked, "What will you do if I give you two rupees?" The boy replied, "Sir, I shall buy something for one rupee and eat it today. I shall keep the other rupee for tomorrow."

Vidhyasagar continued, "If I give you five rupees, what will you do?" The boy hesitated for some time. Then he replied, "If you give me five rupees, I shall buy some fruit and sell it. I shall live on the profit and use the five rupees once again tomorrow."

Vidhyasagar was very pleased with the boy. He was also happy to hear this reply from him. He thought, "This boy will be a merchant one day." Then he gave him ten rupees.

The boy thanked him heartily and ran quickly towards the market. He bought and sold fruit. After a few years he became a big merchant. Even today you can see a fruit shop in Calcutta with the name "VIDHYASAGAR FRUIT SHOP".

Don't you like the boy?

What will you be when you grow up?

Exercises

I. *Answer the following in full sentences:*

1. Who did Easwar Chandra Vidhyasagar help?
2. What did the boy ask Vidhyasagar?
3. What did Vidhyasagar think of the boy?

4. How much did Vidhyasagar give the boy?

5. What did the boy do with the money?

II. 558 *Thiruvalluvar express bus leaves Madras for Thanjavur at 2 p.m. Look at the following table and write five sentences:*

Madras Broadway bus stand	-	2 - 00 p.m.
Madras T. Nagar bus stand	-	2 - 30 ,,
Chengalpattu	-	3 - 15 p.m.
Tindivanam	-	4 - 30 ,,
Neyveli	-	6 - 15 ,,
Lower Anicut	-	7 - 30 ,,
Kumbakonam	-	8 - 10 ,,
Thanjavur	-	9 - 15 ,,

Example:

558 Express bus will be at Chengalpattu at 3 - 15 p.m.

III. *Write two questions for each of your sentences in II above in the following way*:

(a) Where will the bus be at 6 - 15 p.m.?

(b) When will the bus reach Kumbakonam?

IV. *Give the opposites of the words in italics*:

1. Vidhyasagar loved the *poor*.
2. This is a *difficult* story.
3. The boy *bought* some fruit.
4. The boy ran *quickly* towards the market.
5. Vidhyasagar was *happy*.

V. *Ask questions following the example given:*

Example: he / give us / sweets / tomorrow

Will he give us sweets tomorrow?

1. he / come / to school / next Monday
2. the football match / start / at 4 p.m. / today
3. Ravi / go / to the playground / this evening
4. the headmaster / come / to the playground / next period
5. you / give me / your bag

VI. *Composition.*

What will you do if your father gives you Rs. 50/-?
(ten sentences)

VII. *What will you buy if you get one rupee?*

If I get one rupee I will buy a pen.

Now answer the following questions:

1. What will you do if you see a snake on the road?
2. What will you do if your friend quarrels with you?
3. What will you do if it is a holiday tomorrow?
4. What will you do if you get one lakh rupees in the lottery?
5. What will you do if your teacher beats you?
6. Who will help you if you have a lot of homework?

VIII. *Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the list. Then copy down the sentences.*

Once there was a poor ———. He had a small shop. He sold matches, bananas and other things in his shop. One day an old man came to his shop. He was poor and ————. The shopkeeper ———— him and gave him some money. The poor man was ————. He ———— the shopkeeper for his ————.

(help, merchant, money, took pity on, thanked, in rags, profit, pleased)

IX. *Read the following sentences and say whether they are TRUE or FALSE:*

1. Vidhyasagar took pity on the poor.
2. Vidhyasagar gave the boy Rs. 10/-.
3. The boy became rich immediately.
4. Vidhyasagar was a poor man.
5. The boy became a fruit merchant.

X. *Which word in the group does not have the same sound?*

1. many, parent, any, penny, ferry.
2. hear, please, cheer, fear, deer.
3. heart, mark, money, laugh, task, last.
4. man, much, money, bunch, touch,

LESSON 5

(Poem)

GIRLS AND BOYS COME OUT TO PLAY

Girls and boys come out to play,
The moon is shining as bright as day;
Leave your supper and leave your sleep
And join your play-fellows in the street.
Come with a jump and come with a call,
Come with a goodwill or not at all.
Up the ladder and down the wall,
A halfpenny loaf will serve us all;
You find milk, and I'll find flour,
And we'll have a pudding in half an hour.

LESSON 6

Teaching Items :

something, anything, nothing
How many of? with replies
many, a lot of, a few (with countables)
to have

LAUGH AT MISFORTUNE

Three hundred years ago, there lived a king in Khoraseu. He had a thousand camels and a lot of gold and silver. He had a son. The prince, Amir, often visited other places. Whenever he went out. a caravan of 500 camels went with him. 300 of them carried his pots, pans and provisions.

Once Amir was going to a neighbouring city. A lot of camels were travelling with him. On the way he met his enemy, Caliph Ismail. There was a fight between them and the Caliph defeated Amir and made him his prisoner.

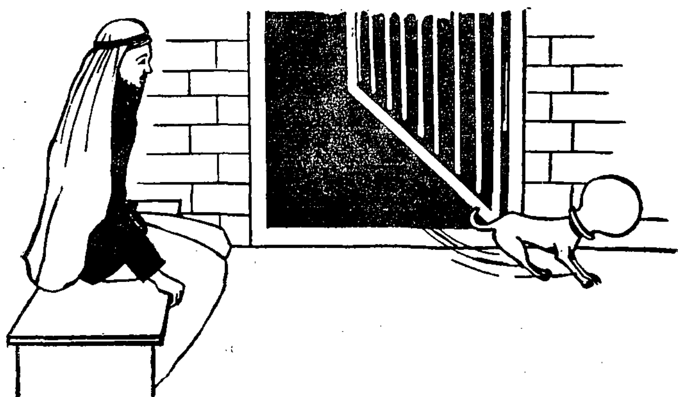
The next morning Amir was hungry. He wanted to have something for breakfast. Bakr, his cook, was standing near him.

"Bakr," he said, "I am hungry. Could you please cook something for me?"

"I will try, Your Majesty," replied Bakr. He went to the kitchen. There wasn't anything in the pots. All of them were empty. There was only one pot with something inside. Bakr took it and turned it upside down. Something fell down from the pot and it began to run. It was only a small mouse.

All the other pots with provisions were with the Caliph. So Bakr went out to find something to cook. He found a piece of meat. He put the meat in the pot and placed it in a corner. Then he went out to the garden to look for vegetables.

In the meantime a dog came there. It smelt the meat. It came to the kitchen and put its head into the pot. The mouth of the pot was small and the dog's head got stuck into it. It could not take its head out. It began to run with its head in the pot.



Amir saw the dog and laughed. His friends asked him, "The dog is running away with your dinner. Why are you laughing?"

Amir replied, "I am laughing at myself. Yesterday I was a rich man. 300 camels carried my pots and provisions. Today I have nothing. Now I am a poor man and a prisoner. One dog can take away all my provisions."

Amir laughed at his misfortune. Can you laugh at your misfortune?

Exercises

I. *Answer the following in complete sentences:*

1. What did Amir take with him when he visited places?
2. Amir had an enemy. Who was he?
3. Who won the fight?
4. What did the dog run away with?
5. Why did Amir laugh?
6. What do you learn from the story?

II. *Fill in the blanks using* **something, anything** *or* **nothing**:

There is ——— on the table but there is ——— on the stool.

What is there on the stool? There is a bowl.

Is there ——— in the bowl? Yes, there is ——— in it.

What is it? It is fruit.

Is there ——— under the chair? Yes, there is.

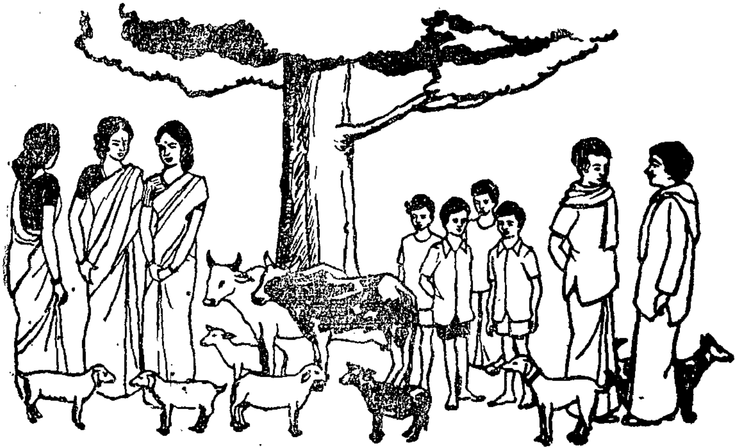
What is it? It is a ball.

Is there ——— under the table?

No, there isn't ——— under it.

III. *Look at this picture and answer the following questions:*

There are a number of people in the picture.



(a) How many of them are men?

(b) How many of them are boys?

(c) How many of them are women?

How many animals can you see in the picture?

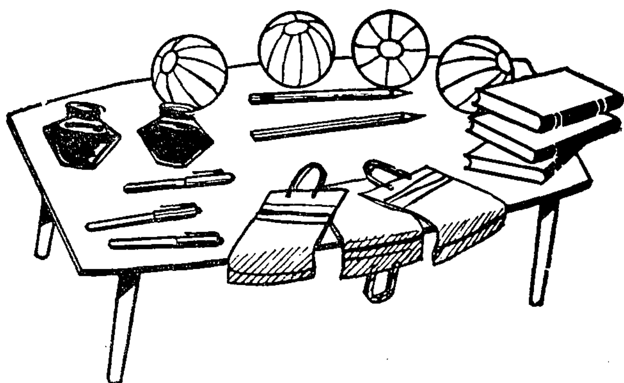
(a) How many of them are sheep?

(b) How many of them are dogs?

(c) How many of them are cows?

(d) How many of them are calves?

Now look at this picture. There are a lot of things on the table. Ask questions and answer them.



Example: How many of ....? (books)

How many of them are books?

Four of them are books,

(a) pencils?

(b) bags?

(c) balls?

(d) pens?

(e) bottles of ink?

IV. *When do you have your breakfast?* (at 8 - 30)

We have breakfast at 8 - 30.

Now answer the following with the help of the clues.

1. When do you have English lessons? (in the first period)
2. When do you have P.Ed. classes? (In the last period)
3. What do you have for breakfast? (dosais)
4. When do you have an oil bath? (on Saturdays)

5. What do you have for lunch? (rice / tiffin)

6. When do you have a rest? (very hot)

7. What do you have before you go to bed? (milk)

V. *Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the list.*

(cook, dinner, kitchen, provisions, breakfast, vegetables, admire)

My father works in an office. My mother stays at home. She looks after us well. She keeps the ——— neat and clean. My father buys ——— every month. My mother goes to market and buys fresh and green ———. She cooks well. We ——— her. My father says she is a good ———.

VI. *Fill in the missing letters.*

1. A p r - - c e is a king's son.
2. Raghavan lives in the next house. He is my n - - g h - o - r.
3. The baby is crying. It is h - n g - y now.
4. My mother prepares food in the k - - c h - n.
5. There are a lot of v - g - t a - l - s in the market.

VII. *Match the words in column 'A' with their meanings in 'B'.*

A	*B*
provisions	table, chair, cot, desk
furniture	tomato, potato, brinjal, carrot

vegetables	peacock, lotus, tiger
symbols	rice, salt, chilly, gram
market	fruit, vegetables, provisions
people	cow, horse, cat, goat
	boy, girl, men, women
	cup, plate, tumbler, spoon

LESSON 7

Teaching Items :

Present perfect tense - affirmative
- do - - interrogative
- do - - negative

made of

Subject + verb + direct object + to + indirect object

THE VALUE OF KINDNESS

Long ago there was a rich landlord in Sorkalpuri. His name was Prabhu. He owned a lot of villages and many acres of wet land. He lived in a big bungalow. He was hard-hearted and had no pity for the poor.

Every day he ate rich food and he grew fat day by day. His wife and daughters had fine clothes and a lot of jewels. They were made of gold and diamonds.

The poor people in the villages paid Prabhu a lot of money every year as tax. There was very good furniture in his bungalow. But it was not a happy place. Prabhu often shouted at his wife, children and servants. He was unkind to them.

Prabhu had a manager. His name was Vasu. This manager looked after the rich man's property. One day Prabhu called Vasu and said, "Go to the village and bring me my money."

"Sir," answered Vasu, "the people are poor. The harvest is bad this year."

"I don't care about it," said Prabhu. "Go and collect the dues somehow."

Vasu hesitated for some time. He stood there for a moment and then said, "Sir, you have enough money already. What are you going to do with more money? Please tell me."

Prabhu shouted, "I don't want to answer you. Do your duty."

Vasu went to the village. All the people came to him. Vasu noticed their poor condition. They showed him their hands. They were rough and dirty. All the children were in rags. He pitied them and said, "My master feels sorry for you. He is full of pity for you. The harvest has been poor this year. He has allowed you to keep your taxes."

All the people were full of joy. They shouted in joy. They thanked Vasu and Prabhu.

Vasu came back to Pabhu. His master asked, "Vasu, how much have you brought me?"

Vasu said, "You are unkind to everyone. No one loves you. You need a little love and affection. I have spent your money on getting this for you. I have given your money to them."

At this Prabhu got angry. "Go away," he said. "I will not listen to your words. You've not been faithful to me and you are not my manager any longer. Get away, you dirty goose."

Some time later Prabhu himself went to the village. The villagers ran to welcome him. They brought him flowers and fruit. They shouted in joy and danced round him.



Prabhu felt very surprised. His people never liked him. Now they told him he was very good and kind. They thanked him again and again. Now Prabhu began to feel happy. He was not hard-hearted any longer. He smiled at them and laughed with them. He understood that a little kindness brings us pleasure and happiness. He didn't understand this before.

So he came back to the town and called back Vasu.

"You are my manager. You have shown me the right way. Be with me once again."

Vasu was very happy. The villagers were happy too.

Exercises

I. *Answer the following in complete sentences:*

1. What kind of man was Prabhu?
2. How was his house?
3. What did Prabhu ask Vasu to do?
4. What did Vasu say to the villagers?
5. How did Prabhu understand the value of kindness?

II. *Answer the following with "Yes". Use the words given in brackets along with have / had.*

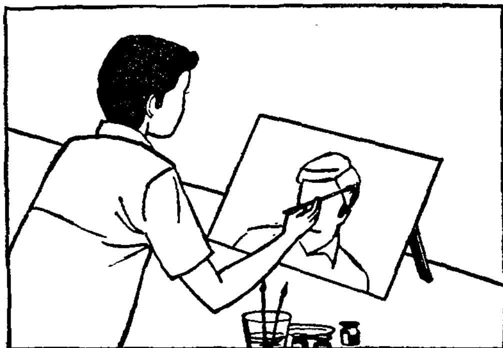
Example: Is your father in? (just come)

Yes, he has just come.

1. Are you very tired? (just played games)
2. Is the room clean? (just washed it)
3. Is the coffee ready? (just made 3 cups)
4. Can I listen to the news? (switched on the radio)
5. Have they a car? (bought a car)

III. *Look at the pictures and the example. Then change the corresponding sentence as shown in the example.*

Example: Raju is drawing a picture.



He ———— ———— a picture.

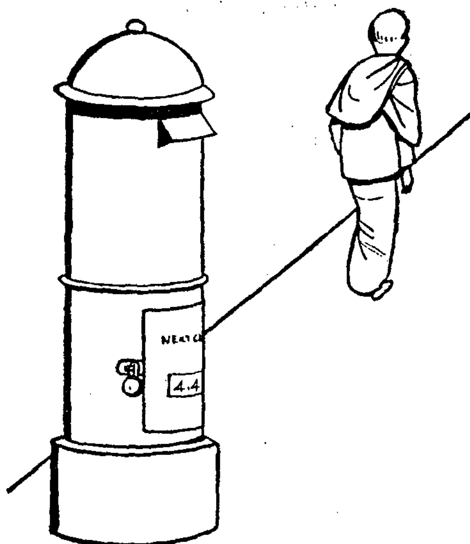
He has drawn a picture.



1. The old man is posting a letter.



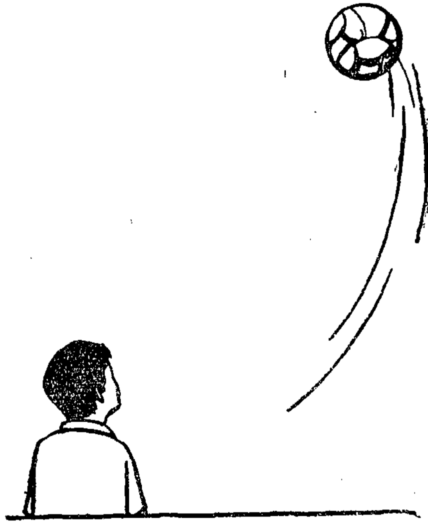
He ______ ______ a letter.



2. The young boy is kicking a ball.



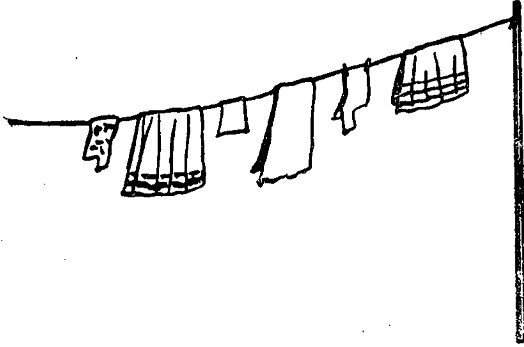
He ——— ——— the ball.



3. Kala is washing her clothes.



She ______ ______ ______ ______.



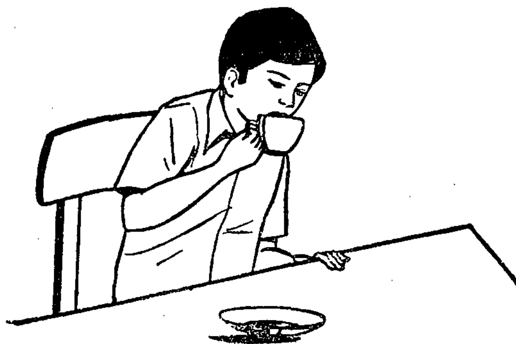
4. Leela is closing her bag.

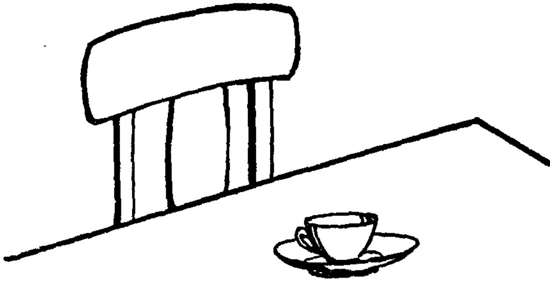


She ______ ______ ______ ______.



5. Prakash is drinking a cup of tea.





He ——— ——— ———

——— ——— ———.

IV. *Read each sentence carefully and frame the corresponding question properly.*

Example: The class teacher has cleaned the blackboard.

Who ——— ——— ——— ———?

Who has cleaned the blackboard?

1. The cat has caught a rat.

   What ——— ——— ——— caught?

2. We have borrowed books from the library.

   What ——— we ——— from the library?

3. The painter has painted the door.

   What ——— the painter ———?

4. I have put the cup on the table.

   What ——— I ——— on the table?

5. Sheela has arranged a party.

   Who ——— ——— ——— ———?

V. *Choose words from the list and fill in the blanks in the following sentences:*

1. Mr Sadasivam is a rich man. He lives in a ———.
2. His wife has a lot of ———.
3. There is a lot of ——— in his bungalow.
4. They have a dog. It is very ——— to them.
5. They are very ——— towards their dog.

(jewels, unkind, bungalow, collect, rough, furniture, faithful, affectionate)

VI. *Make ten meaningful sentences.*

Raju	gave	Rani	a pen.
Ravi	showed	Suja	a pencil.
Sumi	bought	Vani	a book.

Now change as shown in the example.

Example: Raju gave Rani a pen.
Raju gave a pen to Rani.

VII. *Use* **made of / full of** *and complete the following:*

1. Look at this bangle. It is .... gold.
2. Take this bottle. It is .... oil. It is .... glass.
3. Here is a bag. It is .... cloth. It is .... books.

4. You can read this book. It is .... interesting stories.

5. I have a bucket. It is .... plastic. It is .... water.

VIII. *Answer the questions given below each set of sentences:*

1. It drinks ink. It is of different colours. You buy it in shops and use it in classes. You carry it with you.

   What is it? What is it full of?

2. It flies in the sky. It is not a bird. It has a tail. It is not an animal. Boys fly it in the evening.

   What is it? What is it made of?

3. It has 4 legs. It is not an animal. It is in your class. It does not move. It has a top too.

   What is it? What is it made of?

4. It has 3 eyes. It has sweet water inside. We eat it. You can buy it in the market.

   What is it? What is it full of?

LESSON 8
(Poem)

FERRY

"Ferry me across the water
Do, boatman, do."
"If you've a penny in your purse
I'll ferry you."

"I have a penny in my purse,
And my eyes are blue;
So ferry me across the water
Do, boatman, do."

"Step into my ferry-boat
Be they black or blue,
And for the penny in your purse
I'll ferry you."

Christina Rossetti

LESSON 9

Teaching Items :

both of

which of

adjective clauses (relative omitted)

ID-UL-FITR

Rajan and Rahim were walking along the road one day. They were in the same class. Rajan asked Rahim, "Tomorrow is your festival. What festival is it? What will you do tomorrow?"

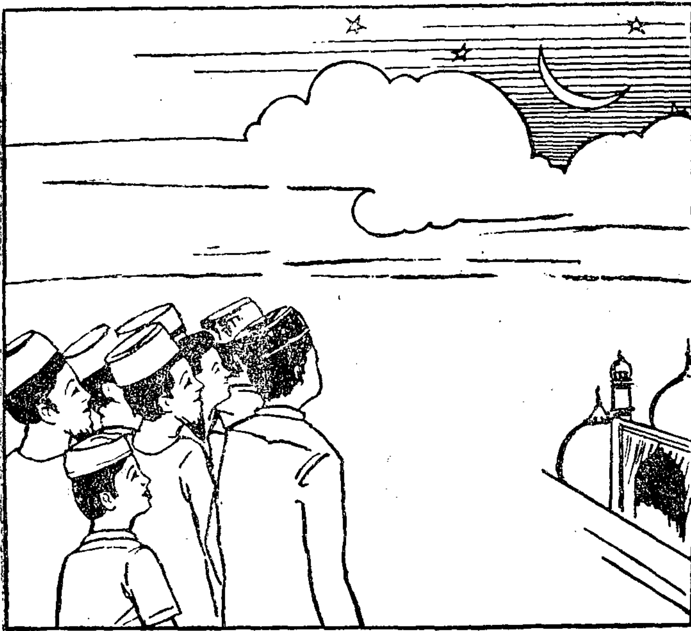
Rahim said, "We celebrate some important festivals like Bakrid, Id-ul-Fitr, and Meelad-un-Nabi. Tomorrow is Id-ul-Fitr. What are your important festivals, Rajan? Which of your festivals do you celebrate on a no moon day?"

Rajan: We celebrate Deepavali and Pongal. Deepavali is on the day before no moon day in October-November. Now tell me something about Id ul-Fitr.

Rahim: Id-ul-Fitr is a very important day. It comes after the month of Ramzan. Muslims spend Ramzan in fasting and prayer.

Rajan: How do you count your months?

Rahim: We follow the path of the moon. With every new moon day we begin a new month. With the new moon in Ramzan we begin fasting and the next new moon day marks the end of Ramzan.



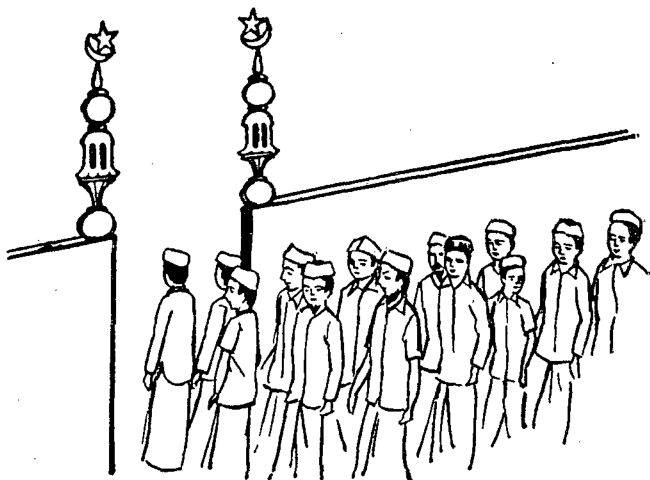
"Can you tell me more about this?" asked Rajan.

"I'm sorry. But my father knows a lot about this. Will you please come to my house and meet my father?" asked Rahim. Both of them went to Rahim's house. There were two people sitting in front of the house. "Which of these is your father?" asked Rajan. Rahim

introduced Rajan to his father. "This is my friend Rajan. He is interested in knowing about our festivals."

Rajan: Good morning, Sir. Rahim told me about the festivals you celebrate. Please tell me more about Id-ul-Fitr.

Rahim's father was very old. He spoke in a low voice. He said, "We fast in the month of Ramzan and all boys and girls and grown-ups are eager to see the new moon at the end of the month. The first day after the new moon



day is the day of Id-ul-Fitr. Most of the Muslims gather in the streets at twilight and look towards the western sky. The excitement begins when people see the new moon. As soon as the new moon appears in the sky a great boom is heard. It is the cannon shot. This announces the

sighting of the moon, the end of Ramzan and the beginning of Id."

Rahim: The next day (Id-ul-Fitr) we wear new clothes and go to the mosque for prayers.

Rahim's father: Before we go for prayers every Muslim gives alms to the poor. From the tower the Muezzin calls the Muslims for special prayers. The prayer is long and all the people say the prayers.

After the prayers a Pandit (Moulvi) addresses the muslims. He recites some verses from the Quoran, and explains their meaning to the people. After the prayers the people greet each other, visit friends and relatives and have feast in the afternoon.

Rajan: What do people do after the feast?

Rahim's father: They are free to go out with friends and relatives and enjoy themselves. This is how we celebrate Id.

Rajan thanked him, took leave of Rahim and then returned home.

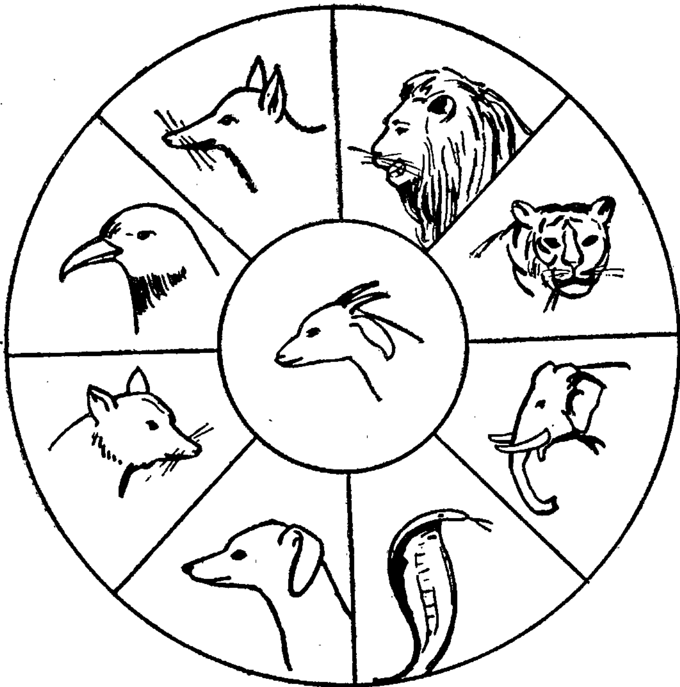
Exercises

I. *Answer the following*:

1. Which Hindu festival comes on the day before no moon day?
2. Which Muslim festival follows the month of Ramzan?

3. What do Muslims do in the month of Ramzan?
4. How do Muslims count their months?
5. What did Rajan learn from Rahim's father?

II. *Look at the picture. Answer the following questions:*



1. How many animals are there in the picture?
2. Which of them are domestic animals?
3. tiger, lion — Where do both of them live?
4. fox, wolf — What do both of them look like?
5. How many of them have four legs?

6. How many birds are there in the picture?

7. Which of them do you like to have in your house?

III. *Choose suitable words from the list and fill in the blanks in the passage.*

(important, started, continued, good, interested, thanked, full-moon, announced, introduced, spent, returned)

On a ——————— day Raju and his brother went to a park. There were a lot of people in the park. The boys sat in a corner and started talking about games. As they were talking, Raju's friend Kamal came there. Raju ——— him to his brother and all the three ——— to talk.

"Following the rules is very ——— in games", remarked Raju. He was ——— at hockey.

"Yes, I know. Our government has ——— the name of the captain for the test matches," remarked Kamal. He was ——— in cricket. They ——— some more time talking about cricket and hockey. It was nine o'clock when Kamal took leave of them. Raju ——— him for his company and ——— home.

IV. *Find single words which roughly mean the following. Put the jumbled letters in the proper order.*

(a) not eating anything for a few hours or a day (i t a n g f s)

(b) come together at a place (s e a s m b l e)

(c) come into view (s g i h i n t g)

(d) something given to the poor (m l s a)

V. *Match the following properly:*

Muslims	the Granth Sahib
Christians	the Gita
Hindus	the Quoran
Sikhs	the Bible

VI. *Composition*

Describe a festival you celebrate. Use the following hints: (important for — comes in — clean and wash houses — get up early — have a bath — wear new clothes — everyone happy — children enjoy — eat — visit elders — happy)

LESSON 10

Teaching Items :

No new items

THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA

Have you read about Columbus, the adventurer from Genoa? Probably you have.

Columbus loved the sea. Even before he was ten years old he wanted to be a sailor. In 1492 when he was 41 years old he sailed from Spain.

Columbus had a bold plan. "I have read about India," he thought. "But I have not been there even once. If I sail westwards, I'll be there in a month." But that was a difficult voyage. His wooden ships were not strong. They were helpless against the storms. The men Columbus took with him were not courageous. They were cowards. Food was another difficulty. They could not store the corn, fruit and meat they wanted for the long voyage.

Columbus and his men sailed westwards for days and weeks. Unfortunately they saw no land. Their fears grew. They were also homesick.

"We can't sail on," the sailors said. "Columbus is mad. Let's go back to Spain. Let him go in search of India all by himself."

Columbus did not worry. "You call yourselves sailors and you can't sail!" he said. "Give me three days more. If we do not see land on the fourth day we'll return."

Columbus and his men were lucky. On the third day they sighted land. "Our Captain is right, isn't he?" said his men in surprise.

They went ashore on the strange island. The island was green with grass and trees. The people they saw were at first afraid of the visitors. But when Columbus and his men showed them the gifts, they ran straight to them. They even entertained them with songs and dances.

The people Columbus met were not Indians.

The land he discovered was not India.

It was America. The people were Red Indians. We are thankful to Columbus and his men for the new world.

Exercises

I. *Answer the following questions:*

1. Who was Columbus?
2. How old was he when he sailed from Spain?
3. What was his bold plan?
4. Were his sailors courageous?

5. **Which country did he reach?**

6. **Who were the people in the new world?**

II. ***Columbus met some people. The people were not Indians.***

We can combine these two sentences into one and say:

The people Columbus met were not Indians.

Now combine the following:

1. I saw *a film* yesterday. It was dull.
2. I read *a story* this morning. It was very interesting.
3. My mother made *some sweets.* They were very good.
4. I sold *a car* last month. It was a foreign car.

III. *Make ten meaningful sentences from the table:*

The game The story The saree The boy	we you she I	saw heard bought played	yesterday evening on Monday this morning yesterday	was is	very interesting. very good. very nice. poor.

IV. *Read the following example carefully and write similar sentences with the clues given:*

Example: I / open / door / not windows.

I have opened the door but I have not opened the windows.

Now try:

1. Raju / give / his exercise book / not the composition book

2. He / finish / exercises / not the drawing

3. I / buy / a saree / not a blouse

4. We / arrange / a car / not a taxi

5. You / show / us the pictures / not the albums

6. They / eat / the sweets / not drink the tea

V. *Fill in the blanks with suitable letters*:

(a) Columbus was an a d v - n t - r - r.

(b) He d i s - -v - r e d America.

(c) He made many v - y - g - s to America.

(d) His sailors were s - r p r — s - d at his courage.

(e) The Red Indians e n - e - t a - n e d Columbus and his men with songs and dances.

VI. *Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the list given*:

(plan, sailed, helpless, difficult, fears, entertained, straight, discovery, voyage)

Vascodagama ——— to India. He had a great ———. When he started for India he was ———. It was a ——— voyage. His ——— grew when there was a storm. Finally when he came to Calicut he ran ——— to meet the King and the King ——— him.

VII. *Give the opposite of the word in italics and use it in the blanks properly*:

1. I can do *simple* sums but I can't do ——— sums,

2. We should be *helpful* to the ——— people.

3. Kamini is a *courageous* girl. But her brother is a ———.

4. Chandra was *lucky*, but her sister was ———.

5. We *encourage* handicrafts and ——— foreign goods.

LESSON 11

(Poem)

WHAT DOES THE LITTLE BIRDIE SAY?

What does the little birdie say
    In her nest at peep of day?
"Mother," says the little birdie,
    "Mother, let me fly away."

"Birdie, rest a little longer
    Till the little wings are stronger."
So she rests a little longer
    Then she flies away.

LESSON 12

REVISION EXERCISES—I

I. *Fill in the blanks with the correct tense of the words given in brackets:*

1. Gopi ——— a piece of land in May last year. (bought, has bought)
2. Mani ——— from Madras just now. (has returned, returned)
3. I ——— my work. May I go home? (have finished, finished)
4. Sarala's mother ——— last week. (died, has died)
5. The train ——— just now. (has arrived, arrived)

II. *Read the following carefully:*

Example: I won't go to the post office today.

This means: I am not going to the post office today.

Now rewrite the following:

1. I won't talk to him any more.
2. The boys won't play hockey this evening.
3. Rani won't paint pictures.
4. She won't wait for me today.
5. The District Educational Officer won't help us in this matter.

III. *Fill in the blanks with the words "still", "yet", "already".*

(The time now is 5-30 p.m. The Madras Express leaves at 6 p.m. Ramesh and Mohan enter the Secunderabad Station)

Ramesh: Hallo Mohan! I had a lot of trouble with the taxi. Now, where can we buy our tickets?

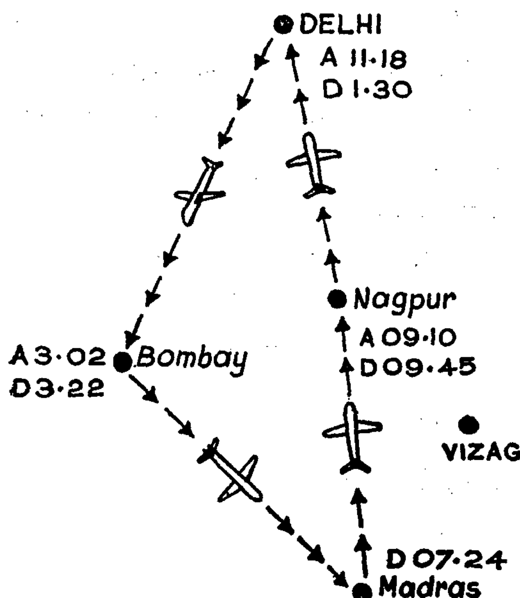
Mohan: What? Haven't you bought your tickets ———? I have ——— bought mine. Hurry up.

Ramesh: There is ——— a long queue at the counter. It will take a long time. What is the time now? What? Is it six ———?

Mohan: No, not ———. My watch is fast by 30 minutes. We have ——— got half an hour more. Go and stand in the queue. The train hasn't come in ———.

IV. *This is the timing of Airbus* 404.

(A = Arrival; D = Departure)



Now answer the questions:

1. What time does the plane leave Madras?
2. Will it land at Vizag?
3. When will it arrive at Nagpur?
4. Will it leave Nagpur at 9-40?
5. When will it reach Delhi?
6. How long will it stay in Delhi?
7. What time will it reach Bombay?
8. When will it leave Bombay?
9. Will it reach Madras again?
10. Where will it be at 10 o'clock?

IV. *Match the following and make meaningful sentences:*

I like the book	the hunter killed.
This is the lion	he won in the race.
This is the handbag	my brother painted.
This is the song	I borrowed from the library
I don't know the problem	my sister bought last week.
That is not the picture	Kamala played on her veena.
Raju showed his father the medal	my teacher has set for homework.
	his sister has bought for him.
	my father gave me yesterday.

VI. *Make sentences as shown in the example:*

Example: Mary gave Rani a box.

We can also say

Mary gave a box to Rani.

1. The postman, us, letters, brings
2. Father, a pen, gave, me
3. The dictionary, us, the meaning, gives
4. her, Sita's mother, bought, a nice saree
5. I, a piece of meat, a dog, threw
6. showed, our teacher, a map, the boys
7. Kumar, brought, a wrist watch, me
8. gave, I, some flowers, to my daughter

LESSON 13

Teaching Items :

Adverb Phrases (without prepositions)

Date, etc.

yet in end positions.

LATHA GETS A LETTER

Hotel Palace,
49, VIII Cross Road,
Srinagar -190003

13 October 1980

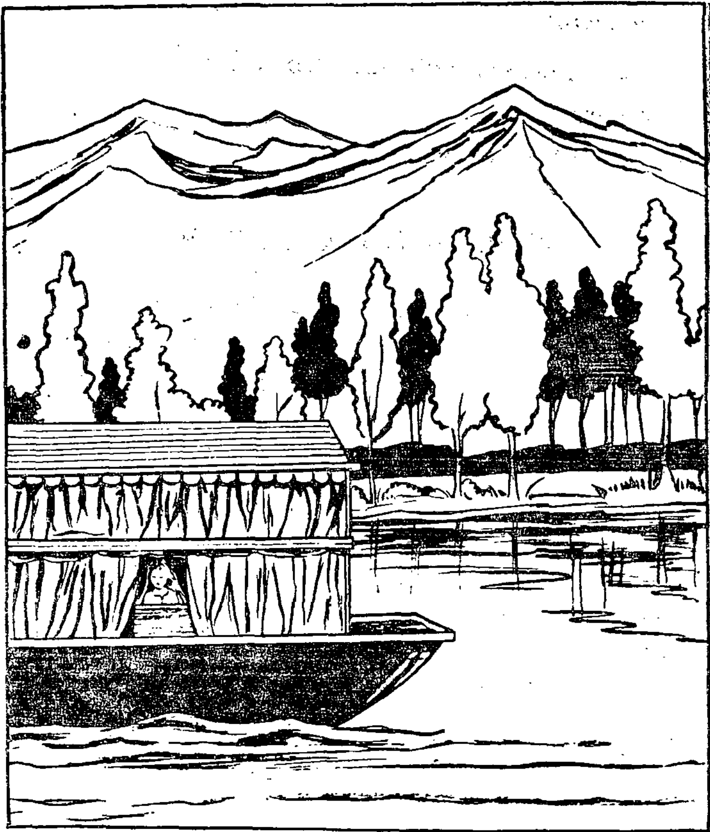
My dear Latha,

Thank you very much for your letter. I got it yesterday in Delhi. I came to Srinagar only this morning. My journey was quite comfortable. This place is very pleasant. It is the capital of Kashmir.

You've asked me to write to you about Kashmir. I am just settling down. I went to the Dal Lake this afternoon. It is a famous lake in Srinagar. It is very large and there are hundreds of houseboats and float gardens on it. It is really interesting to see them floating. People here use waterways as streets.

There is another famous lake in Srinagar — the Nagin. One can water-ski as well as swim in the

lake. There is a lot of water in the lake and there are plenty of fish too, mainly, carp. I saw a number of boys and girls pony trekking on the mountains. I haven't seen the Shalimar Gardens yet.



The centre of Kashmir is a rich green valley. It is eighty kilometres across and is surrounded by rich mountain ranges going up to 4,500 metres or more. Even in summer there is snow on many of the peaks. It is no wonder thousands of people

come here during holidays and enjoy the beauties of nature.

Tomorrow I'll go to the supermarket here. My hotel manager says saffron is cheap only there. You know saffron is a rare plant and it grows only in Kashmir. I'll send you a packet. You and your mother can take it with milk.



You've asked me to get you a shawl. Your sister also will need one. Shawls produced here are famous. I'll buy a few embroidered shawls for you. This is my present for your birthday next month.

I shall write to you next week after visiting other places. Write to the address above.

Wish you a happy Diwali!

Yours lovingly,
NAGESH

To
Selvi N. Latha,
104 C East Maratpally,
Secunderabad-500 026

Exercises

I. *Answer in full sentences.*

1. Who wrote this letter?
2. What can you see on the Dal Lake?
3. What is the Nagin Lake famous for?
4. Why do people visit Kashmir in summer?
5. What is Kashmir famous for?

II. *There are three answers below every sentence. Choose the best and fill in the blanks.*

1. Mr Nagesh sent Latha ———
   (a) shawls
   (b) pens
   (c) a letter

2. The famous lakes in Kashmir are ———
   (a) Veeranam and Dal
   (b) Dal and Nagin
   (c) Red Hills and Nagin

3. There are float gardens on ———
   (a) Jhelum
   (b) Shalimar
   (c) the Dal lake.

4. ——— grows only in Kashmir.
   (a) Saffron
   (b) Wheat
   (c) Rice

5. Srinagar is surrounded by ———
   (a) valleys
   (b) mountain ranges
   (c) water

III. *Answer the following questions*:

1. What day is today?
2. What function are you celebrating next month?
3. What are you going to do this evening?
4. What book did you read last night?
5. Do you have school tomorrow?

IV. *Complete the blanks with suitable words from the list:*

(famous, surrounded, snow, cheap, woollen, shawls, embroidered, holidays)

Kulu Valley

Jawaharlal Nehru often visited the Kulu Valley. This ——— valley is ——— by high mountains. They are

covered with——————even in summer. The people there are kind and affectionate. They always wear —————— coats or ——————. Women are fond of —————— shawls. Rich people go there during summer ——————.

V. *Fill in the blanks with suitable letters.*

1. A sofa is quite c - m f - r t - b l e to sit on.
2. We can see h - - s e b - - t s in Kashmir.
3. Sri Lanka is s u - r - - n d e d by water on all sides.
4. We get everything in a s u - - - m - - k e t.
5. Rani got a p r - s - - t on her birthday. It was a wrist watch.

VI. *Composition*

Imagine you are Latha. Write a reply to Mr Nagesh.

(thanks — learning lessons well — Deepavali — celebrate — new clothes — expect new gifts)

LESSON 14

(Poem)

IN THE COUNTRY

The hills are high
    The hills are green
And heather grows
    Where I have been.

The stream is long
    The stream is wide.
And rashes grow
    On either side.

The pool is warm
    And soft and grey;
I paddled in it
    Yesterday.

The stream, the pool,
    The hills so tall,
I love them all.

Eastwick

LESSON 15

Teaching Items :

Possessive pronouns used predicatively

GANDHIJI'S LITTLE PENCIL

Mr Ramesh, the English teacher, entered the class. He saw Prasath throwing something out of the window. "What are you throwing away, Prasath ?" asked Mr Ramesh.

"Nothing, Sir. A small pencil.

" Whose is it ?"

" It's mine, Sir. It is very small I can't use it.

"I see. Please go out and bring it," said the teacher.

Prasath brought the pencil to the teacher. He examined it and said, "Prasath, you can still use this pencil. It is not good to throw away things like this. I shall tell you an incident from Gandhiji's life."

"We call him the Father of the Nation. He got us freedom. He was very careful even with little things.

"One day Gandhiji was searching for something on his desk. It was time for a congress meeting. Kaka Sahib Kalelkar was one of Gandhiji's disciples. He was watching this. He went near Bapuji.

"What is the matter? What are you looking for?" he asked.

"I've lost my pencil," Bapuji replied. "It was a very small pencil."

Kaka Sahib didn't understand him. "Why does Gandhiji worry over a small pencil?" he thought. "He is wasting his time and also mine."

He took out his long pencil and offered it to Gandhiji.

"No, no. I want my own little pencil," Gandhiji insisted like a small child.

"Well, use it for the time being," said Kaka Sahib. "I'll find your pencil later. Don't waste time."

"No, that is not mine. You don't understand. That little pencil is very precious to me," Gandhiji insisted. " Natesan's little son gave it to me in Madras. He gave it with so much love and affection. I cannot bear to lose it."

Kaka Sahib didn't argue any more. He joined Gandhiji in the search. At last they found it — a tiny pencil, hardly two inches long. But Gandhiji was now happy. To him, it was no ordinary pencil.

It was the token of a child's love and to Gandhiji a child's love was very precious.

Once Gandhiji remarked, "At times even a dead snake can be useful," and he related the following story.

Once a snake entered the house of a poor old woman. She cried out for help. The villagers rushed in and killed the snake. Then they returned to their houses. The old woman threw the dead snake on her roof.

Some time later a kite saw the dead snake. The kite had a pearl necklace in its beak. It dropped the necklace on the roof and flew away with the dead snake. When the old woman saw a bright shining object on her roof, she pulled it down with a pole. She saw the necklace and was very happy.

"So, children, don't be careless even with little things."

Exercises

I. *Answer the following:*

1. What did Prasath throw away?
2. Who is the Father of the Nation?
3. What was Gandhiji searching for?
4. Why was he searching for it?
5. Whose was it?
6. Who killed the snake?

7. Who took away the snake?

8. How was the dead snake useful to the woman?

II. *Look at the example and complete the exercise given below:*

Example: Whose car is that?

It is his car. It is his.

1. Whose books are these? (his)
2. Whose tea is this? (mine)
3. .... shoes ....? (yours)
4. .... house ......? (theirs)
5. ...... stamps ......? (ours)

III. *Rearrange the following sentences:*

1. It was the token of a child's love.
2. He joined Gandhiji in the search.
3. Kaka Sahib did not argue any more.
4. The little pencil is very very precious to me.
5. One day Gandhiji was searching for something on his desk.
6. He is wasting his time and also mine.
7. Natesan's little son gave it to me in Madras.
8. At times even a dead snake can be useful.

IV. (*a*) *Fill in the blanks suitably with the correct form of the verb:*

first form	*second form*	*first form*	*second form*
....	entered	throw	....

search	....	....	brought
watch	....	....	replied
worry	....	understand	....
waste	....	take	....
......	offered	find	....
......	insisted	give	....
......	asked	return	....
want	....	drop	....
argue	....	pull	....
......	joined	fly	....

(*b*) *Use the verbs under IV (a) in your own sentences.*

V. *Fill in the blanks with suitable words selecting from the list given below:*

(argued, remarked, ordinary, insisted, precious, disciples, incident, token, necklace)

Mrs and Mr Kartik went to the Commercial Street one day. Mrs Kartik wanted to buy a ———. So they entered a big shop.

The shopkeeper showed them a lot of gold necklaces. Mrs Kartik selected one and she ——— on buying it. Mr Kartik ———about the price for some time and then bought it.

Mrs Kartik's friends saw the necklace and ———, "It's a ——— jewel." Mrs Kartik was very happy.

LESSON 16

Teaching Items :

Ask/tell + (pro) noun + clause.

TWO GREAT PAINTERS

Varma was a great painter. Once he painted a picture of fruits and flowers. Many people saw the picture. They thought the fruits and flowers were real.

Some time later he painted another picture. It was a bunch of grapes. They looked natural. Birds flew into his room and pecked at the grapes. He showed this picture to a lot of people. All of them *praised him and said*, "You are a wonderful painter!" Varma became very proud. He said to himself, "I am the best painter in the world. None can paint like me!"

There was another painter in the same town. His name was Ravi. He was a good painter too. He heard what Varma said. He smiled and said to himself, "I will paint a special picture and show it to Varma."

So he painted a picture of a handsome boy. The boy was standing behind a curtain. It was a net curtain. It looked real. One day he invited

Varma to his house and showed him his painting. Varma looked at the painting and said, "Ravi, please pull the curtain. I can see the boy better then." Ravi laughed and said, "My dear friend, this is not a real curtain. I have painted it." Varma went near it, touched the curtain and hung his head in shame.

"You paint very well," he said. "Some birds mistook my grapes for real ones. But I, a painter, mistook your curtain for a real one. Now I have learnt a lesson. I will not be proud again."

After some time Varma painted a picture of a boy holding a bunch of grapes in his hand. A few birds flew down and tried to peck at the fruit. Varma saw this and became sad. Ravi asked him why he was sad. He said, "Your grapes look real! Birds are pecking at them."

"Yes," answered Varma. "Birds are afraid of real boys but they are not afraid of the boy in the picture!"

Exercises

I. *Answer the following questions in one or two sentences each:*

1. What did Varma paint first?
2. Why did birds peck at the grapes?
3. Varma said, "I am the best painter in the world. None can paint like me!" Why did he say this?
4. Varma hung his head in shame. Why?

5. Who taught Varma a lesson?

6. Were birds afraid of the boy in the picture? Why?

II. *Change the following sentences as shown in the example:*

Example: Ravi asked Varma, "Why are you sad?"

Ravi asked Varma why he was sad.

Kumar said, "I am going to Madras tomorrow."

Kumar told me where he was going.

1. Kannan asked his brother, "Why are you crying?"
2. My teacher asked me, "Why are you late today?"
3. Mr Singh asked his son, "How many marks did you get in English in the examination?"
4. Peter said to his mother, "I am going to the playground."
5. I said to the shopkeeper, "I want six oranges."

III. *Match the following properly:*

(a)

painter	one who makes pots
cobbler	one who weaves cloth
potter	one who drives a car or lorry
weaver	one who mends shoes
driver	one who paints
baker	one who makes plans
engineer	one who bakes bread

(b)

real	pride
proud	in front of

shame	happy
special	unreal
behind	humble
sad	ordinary

(c)

a bunch of	cattle
a flock of	bees
a herd of	ships
a swarm of	bananas
a fleet of	sheep

IV. *Use the following words in your own sentences:*

pecked, wonderful, handsome, real, mistook, curtain, proud

LESSON 17
(Poem)

CLOUDS

White sheep, white sheep,
On a blue hill.
When the wind stops
You all stand still;
When the wind blows
You walk away slow.
White sheep, white sheep,
Where do you go?

Christina Rossetti

LESSON 18

Teaching Items :

Whose is / are

Want + (Pro) noun + (not) + to infinitive

Present perfect - interrogative

ABOUT SENDING LETTERS

(Sukumar and Kumar are friends. They study in the same class. Kumar is from a remote village and he stays in the school hostel. One evening Sukumar goes to the hostel to see Kumar. Kumar is writing something.)

Sukumar: Hello, Kumar! Good evening. Are you busy?

Kumar: Oh, no. I am writing a letter to my father. Do you have a pen? My pen is leaky.

Sukumar: Oh, yes. Here it is.

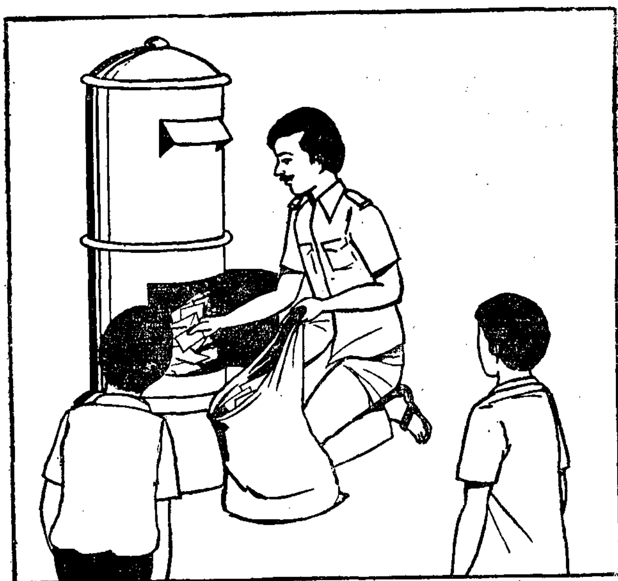
Kumar: It's very beautiful. Whose is it?

Sukumar: It's my father's. He gave it to me as a present. Whose is it you are writing with?

Kumar: It's mine. You know, my father will send me money after seeing this letter. Then I will buy a new pen. Now will you please come with me to post this letter?

Sukumar: Oh, sure. (Both of them go to the post-box across the road. They see a man opening the box.)

Kumar: Mr Postman, excuse me. Please help me. I want you to take this letter also.



Postman: Oh, yes.

Sukumar: Thank you. (Looking at the bag) It is very big and thick! Whose is it? Is it yours?

Postman: No, not mine. It is a post-bag. We carry all the letters in this bag only.

Kumar: Are you going to deliver them now?

Postman: No, I am taking them to the post office.

Kumar: I see. Will you please tell me when my letter will reach my father?

Postman: In one or two days. What is the day today?

Sukumar: Monday.

Postman: Your letter will reach your father on Tuesday or Wednesday.

Kumar: What happens to those letters when you take them to the post office? We want you to explain this.

Postman: We stamp and sort them out. We send them to their respective places by buses, trains and aeroplanes. The postmen in different places collect them and deliver them to the addressees.

Kumar: I haven't seen a post office yet.

Postman: Haven't you?

Kumar: Have you seen a post office, Sukumar?

Sukumar: Yes, I have.

Postman: What have you seen there?

Sukumar: I have seen the people doing various jobs - sorting them out, putting them in bags, loading the letters in a van and so on.

Postman: Good. We do something more. We send telegrams. And we have telephones too. Have you ever used a telephone?

Kumar & Sukumar: (together) No, we haven't.

Postman: It is very simple. Come to the post office tomorrow. I'll explain to you the whole thing. You can speak to anyone in any part of India.

Sukumar: How much have we to pay for it?

Postman: It varies according to the distance and time.

Kumar: I receive money from my father every month. How do we send money by post?

Postman: We have a separate form for money order. Your father fills in the form and pays the money at a post office. It reaches you safely through a postman. He gets your signature and gives you the money. Sometimes we attach a card to the letter. It comes back to the sender with the signature of the addressee. We call it the acknowledgement form.

Sukumar: Thank you very much, Mr Postman. You have clarified most of our doubts. Hasn't he, Kumar?

Kumar: Yes. Thank you. We will come to the post office tomorrow after 4 o'clock. Good-bye.

Postman: Good-bye.

Exercises

I. *Say TRUE or FALSE:*

1. Sukumar and Kumar are friends and they are staying in the school hostel.
2. Sukumar's father presented him with a pen.
3. The postman refused to take the letter.
4. Kumar hasn't seen any post office.

II. *Choose the correct answers and complete the sentences:*

1. Kumar and Sukumar went out..............
   (a) to see the post office.
   (b) to buy a postcard.
   (c) to post a letter.
2. Kumar hasn't bought a good pen because ....
   (a) he has no money.
   (b) his pen is a new one.
   (c) he already has one.

3. Kumar has not seen any post office because ....

   (a) he did not want to see it.

   (b) he lives in a remote village.

   (c) nobody took him there.

4. Telephone charges vary according to............

   (a) the town.

   (b) the colour of the phone.

   (c) the time and distance.

III. *Find the odd man out:*

post office	addressee	sort out
postcard	acknowledgement	money
stamp	paper	clearance
days	distance	

IV. (*a*) *Read the following conversation. Fill in the blanks with the words from the following list:*

(yours, hers, theirs, whose, mine, his)

Scene: (A room in Priya's house – things lying here and there)

Time: 7 p.m.

Characters: Priya and her three children—Anand, Sumathi and Narender.

(Priya is shouting at her children)

Priya: Anand, look at the books in the corner. ———— are they?

Anand: They are ————. mummy! Narender has thrown them there.

Priya: Narender! Pick them up and arrange them on the shelf. Oh! These stamps! ———— are these?

Narender: They are not ————. They are Sumathi's.

Sumathi: No, they aren't. They are ————.

Priya: (Holding a pen in her hand) ———— is this?

Sumathi: Mummy, it is ————. Narender threw it there.

Priya: All of you pick up your things and keep them properly on your shelves,

(She goes away to the kitchen)

(*b*) *PRACTICAL WORK: Practise the above conversation.*

V. *Read the following questions and make similar questions using the clues given below:*

Examples: Have you visited Neyveli?

Has he come to school?

1. Rama / visit / a post office
2. Latha / paint / picture
3. they / visit / zoo
4. he / attend / the function
5. you / see / picture

VI. *Write short answers for the following questions:*

1. What was Kumar doing when Sukumar went to see him?
2. Where did they go? Why?
3. What did Kumar see in the post office?
4. What happens to the letters when they reach the post office after clearance?

VII. *Write ten lines about a post office which you have visited.*

LESSON 19

Teaching Items :

some, any, no (adjectives)

telling the time.

VISITING THE BLIND

I am Vasantha. I am twelve. I am in the sixth standard. One day our teacher took us to a special school for the blind. It was five minutes to ten when we reached the school.



As we entered the office, the Headmaster, Mr Mohandoss, greeted us with a *vanakkam*.

All of us assembled in the hall. Mr Mohandoss said, "I welcome you all to our school. Children here can't see. But they learn. How do the blind learn? I will show you everything." He spoke to us for a short time and then took us around.

First of all we visited the music room. Children were sitting side by side. They were playing the harmonium, the tabla and the flute.

"How well they play!" exclaimed David. All of us enjoyed the music. "These boys are good at music. Sometimes they play music in a public park or at a party. On such occasions they learn something about the world," said Mr Mohandoss.

"Now let us go to the next room," said the Headmaster. Some boys were weaving cloth there. In another room some boys were learning cane work



and some others were stitching clothes on sewing machines. "What do you do with the things made here?" asked our teacher. "We sell them in the

market. We also sell them to government offices," replied Mr Mohandoss.

In another room some boys were sitting with big brown books in front of them. "Sir, what are those boys doing with the books?" asked Karim.

The Headmaster said, "Those boys are reading. Of course, the blind cannot read the same way as we do. But they use BRAILLE letters and read. You



find dots pricked on those pages. The boys touch those raised dots. They move their fingers on the raised letters and read. This is a special method.

"How wonderful!" said Ramesh. "I never knew that blind boys can also read!"

"Blindness is an unfortunate thing. But here we teach the blind to help themselves. People can

help them too. They can employ the blind and also buy the things they make," said our teacher.

We came back to our school at 5 minutes to one. Our class teacher said, "You are young now. God has given you eyes to see, ears to hear and limbs to move about. But there are some people without eyes. Some cannot hear properly. Some do not have hands or legs. Yet they live in this world, laugh, sing and dream. Let us help them by all means, at all times, and in all possible ways. Let us make the handicapped look brighter and forget their loss. This is our duty to them."

All the boys and girls said, "We will help them."

We said, "Thank you very much," and then returned home.

Exercises

I. *Answer the following*:

1. What kind of a school did Vasantha and others visit one day?
2. Who greeted them there?
3. How did the blind boys read?
4. How can we help the blind?

II. *Fill in the blanks with* **kilo, cup, bottle, glass, piece**:

Example: water a cup of water

1.	tea	Lily had a ——— of tea.
2.	ink	I want a ——— of ink.
3.	coffee	Bring me a ——— of coffee.
4.	sugar	They bought a ——— of sugar.
5.	cloth	Rani bought a ——— of cloth.

III. *Fill in the blanks with* **some, any** *or* **no**:

1. I want to send ——— money to my brother. But I haven't ———.
2. The child is not well. Please don't give her ——— sweets.
3. I have ——— postcards now. Shall I buy them tomorrow?
4. If you haven't ——— money you can't go by bus
5. The beggar asked the girl for ——— food and she gave him ———.

IV. *Fill in the blanks with the correct words. Use the jumbled letters given in the brackets.*

1. We see with our eyes. But ——— people can't see (idnlb)
2. We———our friends when they come to our house (eregt)
3. We say ——— ——— when someone gives some thing. (athkn ouy)
4. Blindness is an ——— thing. (fountuarent)
5. A blind boy ——— (eefls) the raised ——— (otds) and reads.

V. *Say the following words after the teacher*:

climb	blind	fly	prick	brick	bring
speak	spring	splash	cry	try	fry
calm	harm	farm			

VI. *Fill in the blanks with the correct letters*:

1. W - - v e - s weave cloth for us.
2. We should help the h - - d - c - p - e d.
3. Nowadays it is p - s - - b l e to telephone others.
4. "Don't f - - g - t to bring your books tomorrow," said the teacher.
5. A deaf person can't h e - - properly.

VII. *Write a paragraph using the hints:*

(visit to a library — boys read — write in their note books — librarian — explains – arrange books – public read regularly – newspapers and magazines – help others)

LESSON 20
(Poem)

SOLOMON GRUNDY

Solomon Grundy,
Born on Monday,
Christened on Tuesday,
Married on Wednesday,
Took ill on Thursday,
Worse on Friday,
Died on Saturday,
Buried on Sunday.
This is the end
Of Solmon Grundy.

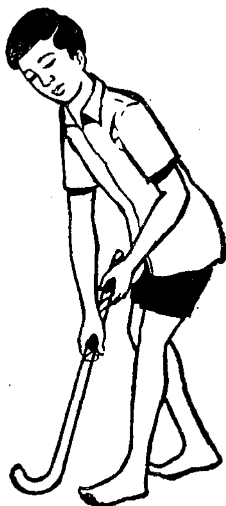
LESSON 21

Teaching Items :

some, any, none (pronouns)

OLYMPIC GAMES

29 July 1980 was a golden day for the hockey fans of India. On this day the Indians won the hockey match in the XXII Olympic Games and got the gold medal. Bhaskaran of Tamilnadu was the captain of the team.



In the olden ages the Greek gods, Zeus and Kronos, fought a war on Mount Olympus. Zeus won the war. The Greeks held games in memory of this victory. Another Greek god, Pelops, won a chariot race. He celebrated this victory with games and religious ceremonies. He lit a fire and worshipped Zeus with a torch.

In the year 776 B. C. there was a great Stade (foot) race in Olympia. From that time we have records of the Olympic Games. We also got the word "stadium" from the Greeks. The place where we hold games is a stadium.

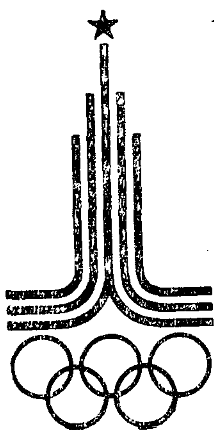


Later people from other countries also took part in the

Olympic Games. The winners got money and gifts as prizes. From 1908 the winners got medals made



of gold, silver and bronze. In July 1900 women also took part in the **Olympics.**



There is a symbol for the Olympic Games. It is a bronze disc with five rings on it. The five rings stand for the five continents. The Olympic motto is "FASTEST", "HIGHEST", and "STRONGEST".

We hold the Olympic Games once in four years. People from all over the world take part in the Olympics. They play different

kinds of games. Some take part in individual races; others take part in team games like hockey. Women take part in special events. All of them play well. The important thing in games is not the winning but taking part.

We hold the Olympic Games once in four years now. Were there any in 1974? Yes, there were. But there were none in 1914, 1940 and 1944 because of the wars.

In 1928 India got the gold medal for hockey. From that year India got the gold medal for thirty-two years. In 1964 India lost it to Pakistan. Only in 1980 we got back the gold medal. We are thankful to Bhaskaran and his team for this.

Our country gave him the Arjuna award and honoured him. This is for his team work. He also got the individual Padma Shri award. The Goverment of Tamilnadu also gave him a house to live in free of cost.

If you practise games every day, you can also take part in the Olympic Games.

Exercises

I *Say TRUE or FALSE :*

1. There are six rings in the Olympic symbol
2. Men and women play alike.
3. Olympic games are held once in four years.
4. India got back the gold medal in hockey.
5. Bhaskaran was the goal keeper in the football match.

II. *There are three answers for each statement. Choose the correct one.*

1. Players obey the ....

   (a) captain (b) goal keeper (c) winner

2. The rings in the Olympic symbol stand for..........

   (a) games (b) continents (c) prizes

3. The Olympic Games started in ....

   (a) India (b) England (c) Greece

4. Women started taking part in Olympics in ....

   (a) 1900 (b) 1904 (c) 1908

5. There were no Olympic Games in ....

   (a) 1980 (b) 1904 (c) 1940

III. *Complete the blanks with the words from the list:*

(victory, captain, gifts, took part, team, prizes, special, match)

Rajanna was the ——— of the school football ———. He ——— in every match and got a lot of ———. Last year there was a ——— match on the Republic Day. His ——— won and the Headmaster and others praised Rajanna and the goal keeper for the ———.

IV. *Fill in the blanks with the correct letters:*

1. Anand is the c - p t - - n of our school team.
2. There is a rock in Kanyakumari in m - m - - y of Vivekananda.
3. In the olden days kings used c h - r - - t s.
4. On the Teachers' Day we h - n - - r the teachers.
5. We c - l - b r - - e the Independence Day on 15th August.

V. *Give the opposites of the words in italics and complete the blanks:*

1. The Indians *won* the hockey match in 1980 but they ——— it in 1976.
2. Ravi got a *special* prize this year. Last year he got only an ——— prize.
3. A bullock cart goes *slowly* but a car goes ———.

4. Gopi and his friend Ganesh go to the *same* school.
   They do not go to ——— schools.

VI. *Write a paragraph about the sports day celebration in your school:*

sports day — preparation — president — races and other items — winners — prizes — champion

LESSON 22

REVISION EXERCISES—II

I. *Combine the following pairs of sentences as shown in the example:*

Example: I saw a strange bird yesterday. It was a flamingo.

The strange bird I saw yesterday was a flamingo.

1. My mother made some sweets yesterday. They were very nice.
2. I bought a new shirt this morning. It was a polyester shirt.
3. My sister lost her handbag. It was very old.
4. Ravi painted a picture. It was very nice.
5. Last Friday Amir sold his wrist watch. It was a foreign make.
6. I saw the big wall in China. It is very famous.

II. *Complete the following sentences as shown in the example:*

Example: If you work hard ....

If you work hard you can get good marks.

1. If you get good marks ....
2. If you pass ....
3. If you get a good job ....
4. If you earn a lot of money ....
5. If you build a bungalow ....

III. *Answer the following as shown in the example:*

Example: What will you see if you go to Agra? (the Taj)
If I go to Agra I will see the Taj.

1. What will you see if you go to Madras? (the museum)
2. Where will you go if you want to buy vegetables? (market)
3. What will happen if you drop a piece of chalk? (break)
4. What will you see if you go to Bombay? (the Gateway of India)
5. What will you do if you see a beggar? (give him alms)
6. What will you do if you see a stone on the road? (remove it)

IV. *Ask questions using "How much":*

Example: There is only a little milk in the flask.
How much milk is there in the flask?

1. There is a lot of water in the river.
2. There is some rice in the bag.
3. He has only a little money on him.
4. I gave him five hundred rupees.
5. There isn't much sugar in the house.

V. *Study the examples*:

Kumar told me, "I am writing a letter."

Kumar told me what he was writing.

He asked Sukumar, "What do you want?"

He asked Sukumar what he wanted.

Sukumar asked him, "Why do you come here twice a day?"

Sukumar asked him why he came there twice a day.

Now read the following carefully and rewrite the sentences:

1. Rajan asked me, "Where is your father?"
2. I asked my mother, "When will we get our food?"
3. Sukumar asked Kumar, "What are you doing?
4. The postman said to me, "What do you want?"
5. The teacher asked the boy, "Why did you come late?"
6. The postman said, "I will carry these letters to the post office."

7. Father told us, "Don't make any noise."

8. The teacher asked Ravi, "How will you do this sum?"

VI. *Rearrange the words to make meaningful and correct sentences:*

1. a book, has given, he, me
2. showed, a picture, to the boys, the teacher
3. her, a pen, gave, he
4. the ball, to me, throw
5. told, a story, the grand mother, the children
6. bring, don't, sweets, to the class
7. the thief, the dog, a biscuit, threw
8. us, the radio, world news, gives

VII. *Ask questions following the example. Answer them using the clues given:*

Example:

What is this?
This is ———

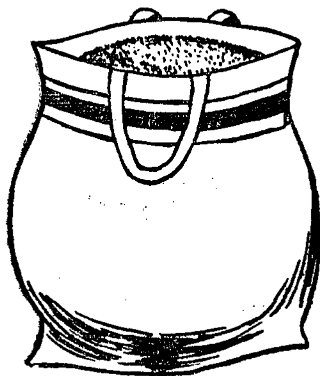
What is this?
This is ink.

ink / bottle?
(a little)



How much ink is there in the bottle?

There is only a little ink in the bottle.



1. What is this?

   This is ———

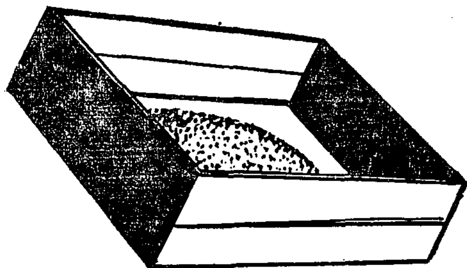
   rice / bag?

   (a lot)

2. What is that? That is ———

   sand / box?

   (a little)

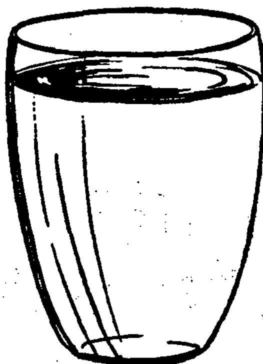


3. ...... is this?

....

milk / glass?

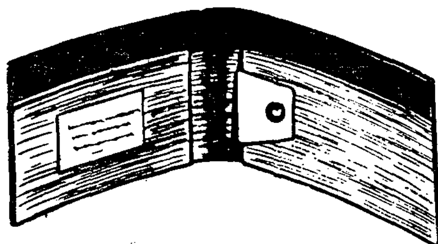
(not much)



4 ....? ...... money.

money / purse?

(a lot)



5. ....? That ....

water / well?

(only a little)

6 ....? ....

water / sea?

(a lot)

LESSON 23

(Poem)

THE THREE RULES

What is the Iron Rule?
The rule of savage men:
If evil is done unto you,
Evil thou do again.

What is the Silver Rule?
The rule of worldly men:
If good your neighbour does to you,
Do good to him again.

What is the Golden Rule?
The rule of righteous men:
If evil done unto you,
Return thou good again.

List of New Words

A

acknowledgement (18)
acre (7)
across (13)
address (9)
addressee (18)
adventure (10)
adventurer (10)
affection (7)
afraid (3)
allow (7)
alms (9)
angry (7)
announce (9)
another (1)
appear (9)
argue (15)
assemble (19)
attach (18)
award (21)

B

bear (15)
beauty (1)
beautiful (1)
become (4)
belong (1)
blind (19)
blindness (19)
bold (10)
boldly (1)
Braille (19)
bright (15)
bunch (16)

C

call (13)
capital (13)
captain (10)
caravan (6)
care (7)
careful (15)
careless (15)
carry (3)
celebrate (9)
cheerful (4)
clarify (18)
collect (18)
comfortable (13)
condition (7)
continent (21)
continue (4)
country (21)
courage (10)
courageous (10)
coward (10)
curtain (16)
custom (1)

D

dead (15)
defeat (6)

deliver (18)
different (1)
difficult (10)
difficulty (10)
dinner (6)
discover (10)
distance (18)
doubt (18)
dream (3)

E

embroider (13)
employ (19)
empty (6)
enemy (6)
enjoy (19)
enough (7)
entertain (10)
erect (1)
examine (15)
excitement (9)
explain (1)

F

faithful (7)
famous (13)
fast (3)
fasting (9)
feast (9)
festival (9)
float (13)
follow (1)
forehead (3)
forget (19)
form (18)
freedom (15)
function (1)
furniture (7)

G

games (21)
gift (21)
glide (3)
golden (21)
government (1)
great (4)
greet (19)

H

habit (1)
handicap (19)
handsome (16)
happen (18)
harvest (7)
help (3)
hesitate (3)
hoist (1)
holiday (13)
honour (1)
hostel (18)
houseboat (13)
hungry (16)

I

illiteracy (1)
important (9)
in memory of (21)
in rags (4)
insist (15)
interest (9)
introduce (9)
island (10)

J

jewels (7)
journey (13)

K

keep (7)
kind (7)
king (6)
kitchen (6)
know (9)

L

lake (13)
land (n) (10)
language (1)
laugh (3)
leak (18)
learn (16)
letter (18)
light (3)
limb (19)
lit (1)
load (v) (18)
lose (15)
loss (19)
lotus (1)
low (9)
lucky (10)

M

mainly (13)
majesty (1)
manager (7)
meat (6)
medal (21)
merchant (4)
method (19)
misfortune (6)
mistake (v) (16)
moment (7)
money (18)
money order (18)
mountain (13)
music (19)

N

nation (1)
natural (16)
neckalce (15)
neighbour (16)
never (7)
new moon day (9)
noise (3)
no moon day (9)

O

occasion (19)
offer (15)
own (15)

P

pan (6)
painter (16)
painting (16)
parade (1)
part (7)
participate (1)
peace (1)
peak (13)
peck (16)
pillar (1)
plant (13)
platform (1)
pleased (4)
plenty (1)
pony trekking (13)
poverty (1)
practise (21)
praise (16)
precious (15)
prepare (1)
present (n) (13)
president (1)
prick (19)
prize (21)
produce (v) (13)
progress (1)
prosperity (7)
proud (16)
provisions (6)
pure (1)

Q

quick (4)

R

race (21)
rare (13)
reach (19)
real (16)
record (21)
relate (15)
remember (1)
remote (18)
reply (4)
republic (1)
return (9)
roof (15)
rush (15)

S

sacrifice (1)
saffron (1)
sail (10)
salute (1)
search (15)
send (18)
separate (18)
sewing machine (19)
shame (16)

shawl (13)
ship (10)
shout (7)
side by side (19)
sight (v) (10)
signature (18)
simple (3)
smile (7)
snow (13)
something (4)
sorry (7)
sort (18)
speak (9)
special (16)
spend (9)
stamp (18)
stay (18)
stitch (19)
straight (10)
strange (10)
strong (1)
summer (13)
supermarket (13)
surprise (7)
surround (13)
symbol (1)
symbolise (1)

T

take leave (9)
take part (1)
take pity on (4)
tax (7)
team (21)
telegraph (18)
telephone (18)
thousand (6)
token (15)
torch (21)
toy (2)
travel (6)
turn (3)
twilight (9)

U

understand (7)
unfortunate (19)
unfortunately (10)
unite (1)
unfit (9)
unity (1)
useful (15)

V

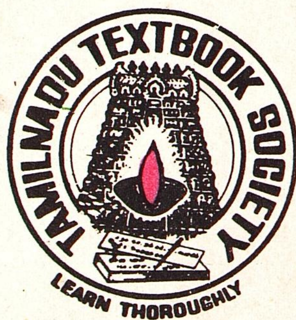
valley (13)
various (18)
vary (18)
vegetables (6)
victory (21)
village (7)
villager (7)
visit (6)
voyage (10)

W

waste (15)
waterways (13)
weave (19)
welcome (7)
western (9)
wind (v) (3)
winner (21)
wisdom (1)
wonder (13)
wonderful (16)
world (16)
worry (10)
worship (21)

Y

yourself (10)



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